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the **HALLMARK**
january-february 1975 ✓



HALLMARK

United States army security agency



ASA
On The Way
To Reforger '74

Does Race Relations Training Change Attitudes?

Controversy has arisen on the value of the Army's Human Relations training program. Those who say it has little value base their beliefs on the feeling that deep-seated prejudices cannot be erased by formal (or informal) training programs. Advocates of the training program say that inhibitions and ill-feeling between racial groups slowly dissolve through the interaction that occurs in group discussions.

In December, a new approach to Race Relations training was tried by ASA Arlington Hall Station, Va. Noted jazz pianist, Eddie Bonnemere, conducted the sessions evoking interest and enthusiasm. A survey of attendees as to the benefits of that particular session revealed a 90 percent affirmative reaction.

In January, a more personal survey was taken by The Hallmark. Interviewees were asked "Do you think that Race Relations courses, as they are presently conducted, are valuable? Why or why not?"

It's not too hot...

"Of very little value. Lower ranking enlisted personnel in most cases are reluctant to express their true feelings and do not participate because they were forced to attend the meeting.

"They also hold little value to those attending, because too many years of traditional prejudices are passed down which first must be overcome."

SFC

Initial prejudicial feelings stay...

"No. Most people know that they have to attend and therefore have a bad feeling toward the class to begin with. Most of the Race Relations courses that I have attended have not been informative or interesting and, thus, I have lost interest in them. In short, they are not doing their job."

SSG

Understanding is based on knowledge...

"The goal of the Race Relations program is understanding. Playing games and acting in impromptu plays does not broaden our knowledge of another race but only shows what we know of discrimination. By not knowing the reason for, and what can be done to end racial discrimination, how can the current Race Relations Program be effective?"

"I feel that more emphasis should be placed on education to help people learn the history of the different races. With this knowledge and understanding maybe racial discrimination as we know it will end."

SP5

Based on first impressions...

"My only experience with the Race Relations course was during basic combat training. At that time my impression was mixed in that since the course was more like a seminar, a great many feelings and thoughts were expressed. To the extent that the course allows a free flow of dialogue, I think that it is valuable; however, when the discussion process is inhibited by instruction or games, it falls flat, depriving everyone of a meaningful communicative mechanism."

SP4

Not as valuable as they could be...

"What usually happens is the classes turn out to be rap sessions where everybody gets off the main topic. The people many times end up talking about their personal gripes concerning the Army and not about the racial subject that the course was intended."

SGT

They tend to have a preaching effect...

"The classes don't help at all. I don't like being preached at by people who say this what we should or should not do, and then not practice their own teachings. Arguments result from a lack of understanding."

SP4

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Our Cover—The sometimes rainy and dismal nights during Reforger '74 didn't stop ASA. They were there, sometimes alone, sometimes in groups, but always fulfilling their mission of support to the Aggressors and Defenders.

Illustration by Ron Crabtree.

Winner of 3 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association
and an Award of Merit from the Society of Technical Communication

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Negro History Week

In February, 1926, Dr Carter Godwin Woodson, the director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History launched the celebration of Negro History Week—a short period devoted to public exercises emphasizing the salient facts of history influenced by the Negroes—mainly facts brought to light by the research and publications of the Association during its first 11 years. This step was regarded as timely, and the enlightened public warmly responded to the proclamation of this observance. The effort was widely supported by schools, churches and clubs among Negroes and the movement gradually found support among institutions of other races in America and abroad. Today the celebration enjoys widespread participation.

The observance comes each year about the second Sunday in February, the objective being to select the week which will include both February 12 and 14. Negro History Week is meant to embrace the birth dates of both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass—in the latter case, the date that Douglass calculated must have been his natal day. Sometimes the celebration can include only one date. At such times the selected date must include the Negro, Frederick Douglass.

The theme for this year's celebration is "Fulfilling America's Promise."

(Prepared by The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc.)

Catch-Up Time—The January and February issues of The Hallmark have been combined to give the ASA Information staff (reduced from 6 to 2 people several months ago—now up to three) a chance to get back on a current publishing schedule. We will return to monthly publication in March. ED.



SSG David Loper and LT John Venable in front of a prize flounder.

It's All In How You Look At It

Museums are good on rainy days and gloomy days, on grey days and lonely days. You can look and learn and ponder while you stroll through corridor after corridor of lifelike replicas of the past and present.

Natural science buffs at Shemya established their own place to take those indoor strolls. Last summer, the Shemya Air Base Museum of Natural Science was inaugurated.

1LT John Venable (USAF) and SSG David Loper (USASA) recognized the potential for a museum to house the many species of wildlife that abound on the island and to display various artifacts from the Aleuts and World War II. Their request to begin a museum was submitted to the Base Commander and the Alaska Air Command. When the request was approved, LT Venable contacted Mr Stu James, the first American on Shemya's shore during World War II, who donated many of the Aleutian artifacts which were uncovered when Shemya's airstrip and military quarters were being built.

SSG Loper contacted Mr John Tremblay and Mr Vernon Burd

at the Interior Department and the crew of the "Aleutian Tern" and arranged to have several species of birds and animals which inhabit the Aleutians sent to him for taxidermy. (Both Venable and Loper are avid outdoorsmen and practice taxidermy.)

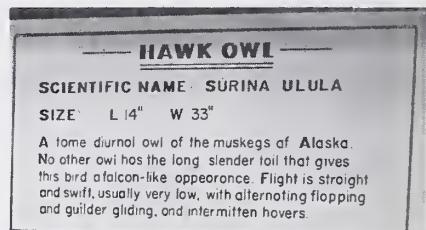
The base library was selected to accomodate the museum. The hardest part of the job was yet to come: taxidermy, preparing the mountings and construction of realistic settings for the assorted specimens. Wood, rocks, styrofoam formed realistic environments for the animals.

Help came from Specialists Jimmy Cox and Curtis Paschall, both assigned to AAFJOG, who built the casings for the displays.

The real satisfaction comes to all the helpers in not only seeing the results of all the hard work but in seeing the expressions of everyone who has visited the museum.

Shemya now claims to possess the farthest east (geographic location) and yet the farther west (date/time) museum of Natural Science in the US.

Historical background, scientific information and interesting facts about museum artifacts such as the octopus, WWII machine gun and Hawk Owl (all below) can be found at the Shemya Natural Science Museum.



A New Year with old problems: Inflationary times and rising costs of living have brought about an increase of indebtedness complaints to the Army.

Keeping in mind that the Army is not a collection agency, soldiers and commanders should be aware of the rules for processing debt complaints.

The law specifies that a copy of the actual contract bearing the debtor's signature must accompany any request for assistance in collecting debts.

The creditor must show an attempt was made to collect the debt directly with the debtor or through his commander. And the creditor must submit a signed copy of the DoD Standards of Fairness form with requests for assistance.

Commanders are in the best position to deal with soldiers' indebtedness problems. A course of action should be followed that will help soldiers, best serve the interests of the Army while also resolving the creditor's problems. Army Regulation 600-15 provides details.



Who cares about education?
You should. Continuing education programs enhance your professional value to the Agency and better your chances for promotion.

Continued education with civilian institutions (degree completion and advanced education) in many cases depends upon individual circumstances and initiative. Military education depends, to a large degree, upon an aggressive attitude by each individual to perfect performance by becoming more experienced in his particular skill.

Military courses are offered on a variety of subjects for officers, warrant officers, enlisted personnel and civilians. Careerists are encouraged to request advanced schooling commensurate with grade and years of service.

See your local education officer and/or personnel officer for help in finding the right course for you.

MOS Libraries—Do you have an MOS test coming up? Is your reenlistment or promotion riding on it? How can you "bone up"? What can you do and where can you go to make the most of the opportunity?

The answer is simple—go to the Military Occupational Specialty Library at your local Army education center. The library should have any publication you need to help prepare you for your upcoming test.

Library staffers will assemble what you need if you'll just give them a call. There's a study guide for each MOS, spelling out what is required to master the test.

Staffers can also arrange classes for large numbers of soldiers taking the same MOS test. After the test is over, they'll also give you advice on how you can improve your test score the next time around.

Remember the place—the MOS library at your Army Education Center. Check it out.

Be on the safe side by remembering to convert your Serviceman's Group Life Insurance to Veterans Group Life Insurance when you leave the service.

VGLI is a low cost non-renewable five-year term insurance plan available to all members leaving active duty.

Coverage of the SGLI continues without further premium payment for 20 days after ETS or retirement. This can be converted to the VGLI which would become effective upon expiration of the 120 day grace period.

Medical qualification is waived when converting to SGLI. Also, the same waiver privilege applies if conversion of the VGLI to a commercial policy is sought at the end of the five year term. VGLI is effective upon payment of the initial premium by the veteran.

Premiums for the VGLI coverage will be payable directly to the Veterans Administration. Anyone ready to leave the service should contact the VA for additional information.



Who gets a salute? To settle any confusion: Army personnel in uniform are required to salute officers in official vehicles. Salutes are not required by or to personnel in privately owned vehicles except by gate guards.

Gate guards are required to salute recognized officers in all vehicles unless their duties make it impractical. Military personnel driving a moving vehicle aren't required to initiate a salute.



Remember when you remembered your uniform needed to be cleaned and it was Sunday night? Household panic set in. The song heard round the town was "Why can't the Army make wash n' wears?"

Someone must have heard you singing the blues, because the Army Uniform Board recommended that the 100 percent cotton sateen uniform be replaced by wash and wears. The Army asked the other services how they felt about this wash and wear uniform.

The Navy liked it and said "yes". (Navy has not received formal aproval.)

The Air Force expressed concern that the polyester and cotton material may be a safety hazard on the flight line because of the excessive static electricity it generates.

The Marine Corps initially said it had no interest in the uniform but recently decided to give it a six month test, and later said it lacked durability.

Although Department of Defense regulations require that all the Services must adopt the same uniform, Secretary of the Army Howard H Callaway received an exemption for Army personnel.

The fatigue uniform as we know it dates back to 1942 when green HBTs (Herringbone Twill) replaced blue denims. The uniform is essentially the same today—other than having had a few styling and material changes—and is designed for wear both as a combat and work uniform in temperate climates.

The advantages of a wash and wear fatigue uniform are that the cost and frequency of laundering is greatly reduced, and the soldier will look neater longer.

The Defense Supply Agency is coordinating action among the services in the acceptance of the uniform.

Other items approved by the Board were:

- Adoption of a womens summer service dress uniform for optional purchase and wear. The uniform consists of a short sleeve, princess style dress with shoulder loops, and a cardigan style jacket with shoulder loops. The fabric is 100 percent polyester, warp knit, linen look, wash and wear in an Army Green shade 338 (spring green). It is expected that the uniform will be available for optional purchase during FY 76.

- Adoption of an improved poplin shirt which will have a wash and wear finish with 3 1/4 inch collar length. The improved shirt should also be available during FY 76.

- Adoption for optional purchase of double knit and stretch woven material for the White uniform. It is anticipated that the new material will be available for optional purchase during FY 75.

- Adoption of a women's black raincoat with liner as the standard issue item in lieu of the existing raincoat and overcoat. The coat will be a "London Fog" style with shoulder loops. The new coat should be available for issue during FY 76.

- Adoption of the women's black beret as the standard issue instead of the existing garrison cap. It is anticipated that the beret will be available for issue during FY 76.

- Adoption of brass insignia as standard issue for wear on overcoat, raincoat and windbreaker by enlisted personnel, instead of the subdued insignia with white backing. The brass insignia should be available for issue during FY 76.

- The color of the men's test overcoat/raincoat will be changed from emerald black to black. Test for this item will be made during the coming winter uniform wear period at the following CONUS locations:

Ft Monroe, VA, Ft McPherson, GA, Ft Knox, KY, Ft Benning, GA, Ft Sill, OK, Ft Leavenworth, KS, Ft Lewis, WA, and the Military District of Washington.

Congress has enacted a 22.7 percent increase in educational benefits for Vietnam era veterans. The rate increase was made retroactive to Sept. 1, 1974.

The increase is for veterans pursuing institutional, cooperative or farm cooperative courses on a half-time or more basis. Included are wives, widows and children pursuing institutional courses.

The act also provides nine months of additional entitlement for certain veterans to use in pursuing a standard undergraduate degree.

The new law increases benefits by 18.2 percent for veterans who are receiving vocational rehabilitation training, institutional on less than half-time basis, flight, PREP or correspondence courses, or receiving apprentice or on-the-job

training. The 18.2 per cent increase also applies to active duty personnel pursuing an education program and to wives, widows and children pursuing cooperative courses, or receiving apprentice or on-the-job training. The smaller increase applies to wives and widows pursuing correspondence courses and for eligible persons pursuing full-time restorative courses.

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 also authorizes loans up to \$600 per academic year to veterans and eligible wives, widows and children pursuing courses on a half-time or more basis at colleges and certain below college level institutions. The loan provision becomes effective on January 1.

The tutorial assistance program for veterans and active duty members has been liberalized, increasing the monthly rate to \$60 and the number of months available to 12.

The act also allows up to six months of refresher training benefits for persons to update their knowledge of advances in their occupational field which occurred while the veteran was on active duty.

Specific implementing details are now being worked out by VA officials. Beneficiaries will probably receive one check with the retroactive pay covering the September through December period. The January check should include the new increase. For full details, contact your local VA office or representative.

Vietnam Era Veterans' Benefits Increased

Increases in benefits are based on number of dependents

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V
Type of Program	No dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	More than Two dependents
The amount in column IV, plus the following for each dependent in excess of two:				
Institutional:				
Full-time	\$270	\$321	\$366	\$22
Three-quarter-time	203	240	275	17
Half-time	135	160	182	11
Cooperative	217	255	289	17



The Army Will Ride Again in '76

Sixteen United States Armed Forces exhibit vans will tour the country in 1975 and 1976 as part of the Armed Forces participation in Bicentennial activities, Department of Defense has announced.

The vans will assist local communities in organizing their own Bicentennial activities. Plans now call for the van tour to begin on July 4, 1975 and continue through December 31, 1976 traveling in four caravans in four separate areas of the country.

Each caravan of four vehicles will include a mini-theater, historical memorabilia, slides, photos and film segments.

Communities or officials interested in more information about the project may write to one of the following offices:

**U.S. Armed Forces Bicentennial Exhibit Van Project
Operating Location One
Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. 20332**

**U.S. Armed Forces Bicentennial Exhibit Van Project
Operating Location Two
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433**

**U.S. Armed Forces Bicentennial Exhibit Van Project
Operating Location Three
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma 73145**

**U.S. Armed Forces Bicentennial Exhibit Van Project
Operating Location Four
McClellan Air Force Base, California 95652**

Also a new military band, called "The United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Band," consisting of musicians from all the military services and Coast Guard is to perform in all 50 state capitals and as many other cities and towns as can be scheduled.

Further information may be obtained from:

**Special Assistant for Bicentennial Affairs
Office, Chief of Information
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20310**

In 1776, they spread the news of democracy on horses. This July, 1976, they will be shouting their joy in vans.



Some of the willing workers in Mr. Priest's apple orchard.

Apples Make Magic for ASABA

The Third Annual US-ASATC&S Apple Sale ended recently with a contribution of \$8,577.50 to the USASA Benefit Association.

The annual event, the brain child of SGM (Ret) Gerald E.

Germain, involves the generosity of Mr. Donald L. Priest, an apple grower in Groton, Mass.

Mr. Priest allows the TC&S volunteers to go into his orchard to pick up all apples dropped either by his pickers or

by Mother Nature. The drops are then graded and the best quality is sold, along with grade A handpicked apples, at three stands located at Fort Devens and staffed by volunteers.

The remainder of the drops are sold to local vinegar, applesauce and cider plants.

CSM William J. Constantine of Second Battalion served as program chairman and overall coordinator of the project. SFC Jackson C. Walters headed up operations of the three apple stands.

The bulk of the volunteer work came from the men and women of Companies D, F, and G, as well as from other personnel of Support Battalion, USASA School Brigade.

Where did all the Kilroys Go?

The three word proclamation, "Kilroy was here," with a sketch of his nose and fingers hooked over the top of a wall, as he peeked unsurely at a world ripped by World War II, once appeared almost everywhere.

But now he's missing in action. Gone are the three-word present-and-accounted-for announcements and the simple line drawings that magically materialized on any flat surface.

He is even missing where you'd think you'd find him for sure: the current world capital of graffiti, New York's subway. Or if he is there, he is all but invisible amid the spray-can slogans, salutations, and undeleted expletives that adorn the sides of subway cars in the latest eruption of self-expression. "Maybe New York today is too scary for him to come out from behind that wall," says a New York cab driver.

That protective wall may be why he survived the war while still turning up in hot spots no matter how unlikely. It may also be what concealed his true identity, the National Geographic Society says.

"Who is Kilroy?" The question popped up every time his



scrawled self-portrait appeared —chalked on the unreachable stern of a Liberty ship coming in from a convoy run, or scratched in the sand to greet the first wave of troops as they hit the beach of a Pacific island.

The mystery deepened as Kilroy became the most famous GI on every front. He signed in "Kilroy was here" on probably every barracks wall, not a few guardhouses, and even the doors of a few generals' quarters.

After ordering one soap-and-water policing of a latrine wall, a satisfied colonel posted a notice for his men: "Kilroy is now dead. Anyone believing otherwise, and writing on these walls can have an interview with the commanding officer." Kilroy was back the next day, but the CO heard no confessions.

There were, in fact, 62 men in uniform named Kilroy. One of them, fresh from his share of action, was point blank: "Kilroy

was there, and he didn't like it!"

Even so, scribbling GIs secretly saluted Kilroy everywhere. And he was popular with the English troops as well. In spirit of wartime operations, however he adopted a code name. His nose and fingers appearing from behind the same wall, he announced to the British, "Chad was here."

A wartime shipyard inspector named Kilroy innocently may have started it all, chalking his name to show he was doing his job no matter where, crawling into tanks or under the keels of ships.

Kilroy hardly made the fighting in Korea or Vietnam, but he was there during the American Revolution. Mathew Killroy, with two l's, was one of the nine British redcoats who shot dead five patriots in the Boston Massacre. Found guilty of manslaughter, his thumb was branded for punishment.

Change to Reserve Policy (Maybe)

National Guard delegates attending the 96th General Conference of their association were briefed on proposed legislation aimed at placing "greater reliance on the reserves".

Speaking on the subject was the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), the Honorable William K Brehm who said, "...we are preparing proposed legislation that would authorize the President or the Secretary of Defense to mobilize reserve units involving up to 50,000 members of the Selected Reserve at any one time for up to 90 days with-

out prior approval or declaration of a national emergency."

On the subject of placing greater reliance on the reserves, Mr Brehm pointed to four specific areas:

- Giving the reserves valid missions
- Giving the reserves modern equipment
- Providing better, more meaningful training
- Assuring that the reserves will actually be called upon if needed.

Concerning this last area, Mr Brehm stated, "The degree of

force interdependence we are creating as we integrate the Army National Guard with the Active Army . . . means that we must change the perception of those who believe that the reserves will be mobilized only if there is a World War II type of contingency.

"The reserves must never be called-up capriciously. But they must be available for a variety of circumstances, else the concepts of "strengthening the reserves" and "greater reliance on the reserves" have no meaning.

The Army has \$1.1 million to share with 60,000 former reservists, but doesn't know how to reach them.

These reservists earned this money for drills and training they participated in from October 1, to December 31, 1972.

Back pay checks range from \$16 to \$24.

Former reservists who trained during the three months in 1972 should write to the Army area in which their old unit is located:

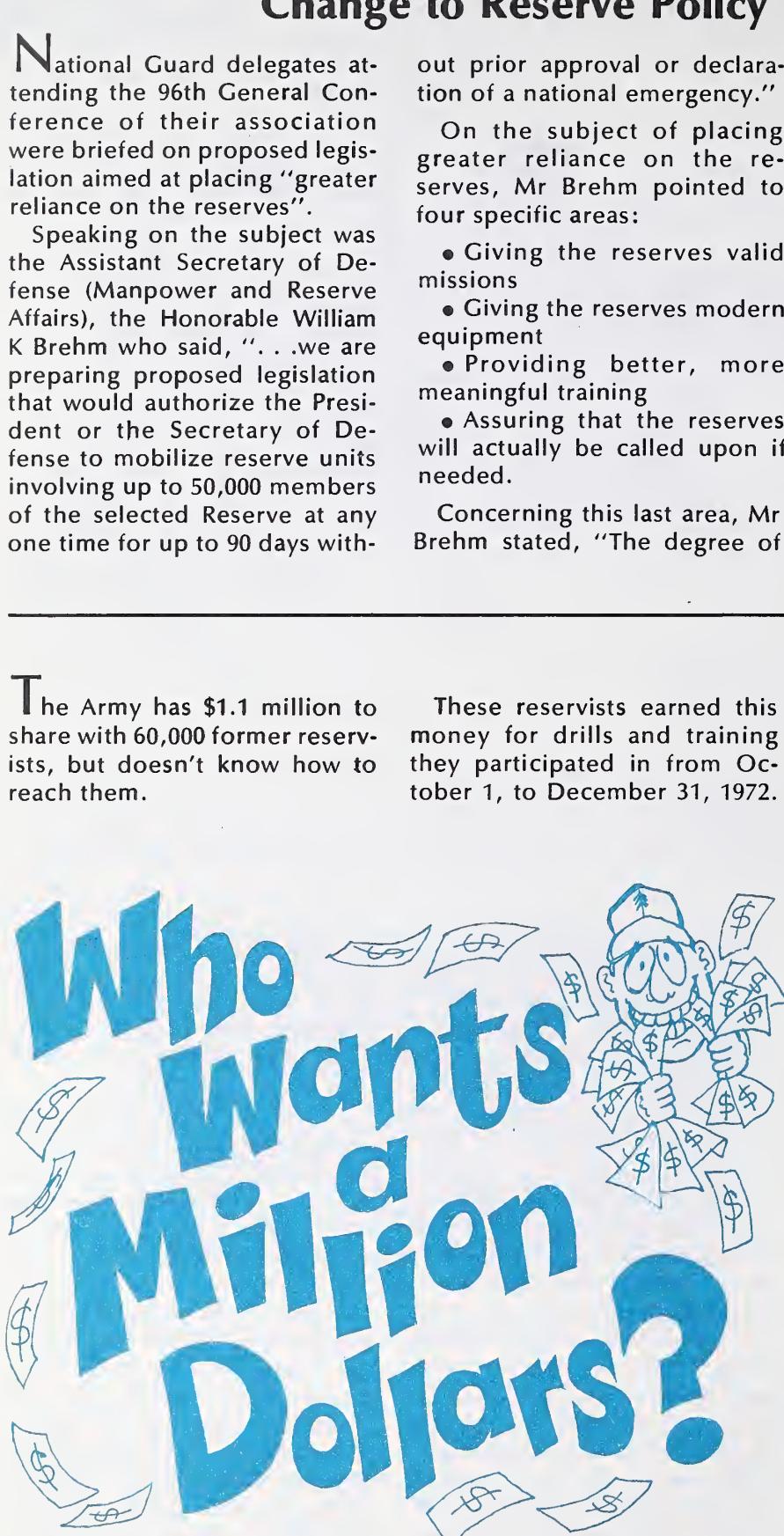
Commander, First US Army,
ATTN: AFKA-PA-R, Ft Meade,
MD 29775

Commander, Fifth US Army,
ATTN:
AFKB-PA-R, Ft Sam Houston, TX
78234

Commander, Sixth US Army,
ATTN: AFKC-PA-R, Presidio of
San Francisco, CA 94152

In the event a reservist retired, was discharged or died since the 1972 period, claims from the former reservist or his survivors should be addressed to: Commander US Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, ATTN: AGUZ-TAD-DP, 9700 Page Blvd, St Louis, MO 63132.

Contact your friends who are former reservists—do them a favor and give them the above information.



Reforger 74

An ASA Success Story



In the pre-dawn hours of October 7, 1974, the message finally arrived. The tense expectation was at an end. Reforger 74 had begun for the men of the US Army Security Agency's 502d Group.

Rolling out less than an hour later, the companies, teams and platoons of the group moved out to link-up with and began supporting their respective commands. ASA elements were attached to the 2d Armored cavalry regiment, the 1st Armored Division and others provided general ASA support throughout the theater of operations.

Orange Forces versus Blue Forces.
Aggressor against Defender.

For the sixth time Reforger was underway. And in number six ASA tactical support was bigger and better than in any previous exercise.

Reforger 74 was the sixth annual test of the Reforger or dual based concept. It was a 10 day bilateral, two division, Field Training Exercise designed to test the reaction capability of defense

structure during a conventional attack on NATO Forces in Central Europe.

The 502d ASA Group Headquarters, co-located with the VII Corps directed and controlled ASA support to both sides during the FTX. Total ASA support figures crested the 900 man mark as two division support companies, two aviation units, a COMSEC unit and rear area processing and analysis units engaged in active Reforger tactical support effort.

Those ASA elements providing support to Infantry, Armored, and Armored Cavalry forces once again proved that the ASA soldier is a 'Soldier First, Technician Second, but Technician Second to None'.

The soldier/technician theme was reflected in almost every major incident of the exercise, as time and again ASA elements provided that touch of combat power needed to turn the tide of battle.

The 330th ASA Company (AVN), providing support to both sides, demonstrated a technical and professional expertise in both aviation and intelligence product.

Proving their value in the early days of the exercise, the 856th ASA Company, Commanded by Captain Gary L. Sokness, supported the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, which was the first Blue Force element to face the fast moving aggressor units. The 2d ACR utilized a delaying tactic in the face of heavy aggressor attacks and was constantly on the move. This posed no problem for the fast moving fast thinking ASAers as the 856th had deployed in three man teams, who, eating and sleeping out of their trailers and jeeps were packed, loaded and rolling within 30 minutes of any given order.

The 202d ASA Company was another Reforger success story. Although plagued from the start with communications difficulties, they managed to double the normal number of spot reports and provide the 1st Armored Division with the valuable information they needed to complete their tactical mission. Major Joseph Alexander, 202d Commander, feels that in terms of numbers, morale, and experience, Reforger VI was an unqualified success. His men worked constantly to hold their equipment in good order, and provide a timely and accurate intelligence source. In spite of equipment problems, foul weather, and constant redeployment their morale did not lag and their new record speaks for itself.

Even the Field Dining Facility came in for its share of praise. Visiting dignitaries and VIPs such as Major General Robert Haldane, Chief of Staff, VII Corps Brigadier General Eric C. Whitehead Jr, Director of NSAEUR, Lieutenant General Elmer H. Almquist, Jr, Deputy Commander of NSAEUR and General Michael S. Davidson, Commander NSAEUR, were constantly dropping in to break bread with SSG Frank J Imperato, assistant dining steward, and his hard working cooks. Even that old Army nemesis, KP, was reinstated during the field exercise. It too was tackled with spirit and enthusiasm by the select few who were chosen to do the honors.

One of those VIPs who visited Field Headquarters during the FTX was Major General George A Godding, Commander of the US Army Security Agency. Upon his arrival in Augsburg on October 19, he was briefed by both the 502d and the USASA Field Station. He then flew to the 502d Group's VII Corps Tactical Operations Center in Ansbach. There after a greeting by staff and section members he inspected the commo setup and gave a short speech. In his speech he spoke of the new



MG Godding talks with WO Woodlief during Reforger.



Maintenance—an ever important readiness factor.

look of ASA. He said he felt it would be beneficial to the Agency to declassify some of its business and to break down the barriers of confidentiality that separates it from the rest of the Army.

During Reforger 74, the 502d ASA Group took the opportunity to show at least two divisions of the Regular Army that, due to its unique capabilities, the ASA is now an integral part of the NATO defense system.

by SP4 Charles Reppona
and SP4 David Phelps



Parts of Germany (above) turned into Tent City during Reforger 74, when ASA soldiers (below and right) learned the importance of solitude, readiness and double check during a tactical exercise.



Keeping our ears open.

ASA in Reforger: Tactical Professionalism

During Reforger VI, junior specialists and non-commissioned officers were often called upon to fill senior NCO slots. The competence of these individuals is illustrated by the following:

The VII Corps Commanding General made an unannounced visit to the 502d FLAC. In the absence of an officer in charge, he was given a comprehensive situation brief by an E5 Analyst on duty at that time. The CG was impressed enough to compliment the 502d commander and remark that it was rare in his experience to observe such competence from the more inexperienced junior people.

Although this article centers on the activities of the men in the 502d Gp, ASA WACs who worked in all Reforger areas, personnel involved in Guardrail II and Quick Look, and the 377th ASA Co, from Ft Riley, Kansas, made a tremendous contribution with their enthusiastic involvement.



A trio of 502d ASA Gp soldiers cover their equipment with camouflage nets.



Pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

A Day to Remember

The ASA Field Station Augsburg Honor Guard recently participated in the German Memorial Celebration (Volkstrauertag).

The American unit conducted drill and ceremonies together with its German counterpart, the Fernmeldelehrer und Versuchsregiment 61 from Ulrich Kaserne. Site of the ceremony was the Blue Ridge in downtown Augsburg, location of the Dead and Living monument.

A young deputy from the German organization for the graves of war victims read a short speech entitled "Europa," reiterating the continent's desire for peace.

Herr Frank Sieder, Administrative President and Chairman of the Organization for the Care of the Tombs of War Dead, delivered a eulogy in behalf of the victims of the world wars, military and civilian, and stressed the need for all to work toward peace.

Halls of Ivy in Turkey

Many people talk about a college degree, but talking isn't doing. One man who worked for one and succeeded is SFC Eddie Washington. He was awarded his Associate of Arts Degree at Sinop recently.

Eddie Washington attended Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas and earned credit for thirty hours prior to entering the Army. During his military career he has taken



BG Charles C. Rogers, Augsburg Community Commander, with the Lord Mayor of Augsburg, Herr Hans Breuer. SSG James M. Luhman is the US Military Memorial Wreath Bearer.

sixty-six hours under the Tuition Assistance Program, which has paid about seventy-five percent of his academic bill.

SFC Washington, who plans to retire in eight years, hopes to finish his B.A. while in service. He then wants to combine his G.I. Bill benefits and retirement pay to work on his Masters Degree.



SFC Eddie Washington receives his associates degree from COL John L. Heiss, III. Co.

Caring Enough to Share

The Central Finance and Accounting Office at Arlington Hall—in their usual good spirited manner of sharing with others—contributed baskets of food to two families in need.

One basket went to a newly arrived Korean family where the husband is unemployed and the wife works as a housekeeper. The other was sent to a family with five children and an unemployed father.

Turkey, cranberries, sugar, tea, coffee, fruit and milk were among the food items sent to the families.

This year's Christmas goal is ten baskets; to achieve this the Central Finance and Accounting Office will need help from others who are also willing to share their good fortune with others.

Best of the Best

The 502d ASA Group showed its quality at the Seventh Army NCO Academy recently.

SP5 Sidney Rowe of the 330th ASA Company took top honors in his class, to include the NCO Academy Distinguished Graduate Award, the General Patton Award for Excellence, and a swagger stick.

SSG David L. Roberts from the 856th ASA Company (DS) (ARMD) captured honors as top graduate of his class. SSG Roberts received the Commander-in-Chief of USAREUR and Seventh Army Award for Distinguished Graduate, the General Patton Award for Excel-

lence, and the General MacArthur Award for Distinguished Leadership.

303d Gives All for CFC

The 303d ASA Battalion (Corps) at Fort Hood, TX topped its goal for the Combined Federal Campaign by more than \$1500.

III Corps Headquarters set a goal of seven dollars per man for the CFC for all units stationed at Fort Hood. The 303d's share came to \$3,600.

At the end of the 43 day drive the 303d had collected \$5154.05.

Number one in contributions, the Fort Hood Team, USASA Security Detachment Region III,

turned in \$913 from its 39 members for a \$23.41 per person average.

The 109 personnel assigned to the 375th ASA Company came up with \$11.71 per person for a total of \$1276.40 for the CFC.

Overall, the 303d averaged \$10.09 per person from the 511 men and women stationed at Fort Hood.

In the December Hallmark, CPT P.J. Spriggs was quoted on page 23 as saying "If ever there was an indication that a recruiter was trying to put something over, his clearance would immediately be pulled." The quote should have read "... his clearance would have been recommended to ASA DCSSSEC for immediate withdrawal."



SSG William Yorston, SSG Richard Colbert, SP6 Charles Lauglin, SGT Gary Wells, SFC Albert Kirkpatrick and SFC Alan Rucci show their well-deserved award.

Comm Winner

In keeping with its motto "The Best in the Business," Company B (C/E Support) of Field Station Sobe received the Commanding General's Annual Communications Award for CY 1973. MG George A Godding, Commander, ASA, made the official presentation during a recent visit to Field Station Sobe.

Torii Station's "Communicators" were in competi-

tion with all other ASA units worldwide for this prestigious award. They are repeat winners, having taken top honors in CY 1971.

The annual award is based solely upon the record of achievement each communications facility within ASA compiles for itself. The outfit with the best record wins the award.

The Terminal Communications Center handled over 5,000 messages per month in CY 1973 with no delays nor lost messages attributed to mishandling within the terminal facility.

Additionally, the FS Sobe Comm Center maintained the lowest error/reject rate on record in traffic circuits of any USASA-PAC unit throughout the year.

At various times during the year maintenance personnel were sent TDY to other commands to assist in alleviating critical maintenance problems.

The Torii Military Affiliate Radio Station, MARS, continued its highly successful operation, processing 5,000 phone patches and 475 MARSgrams. The MARS Station had a significant impact on the morale of all Torii Station personnel.

The Pictorial Section rendered outstanding photographic and graphic arts support to the Command and tenant units throughout the year.



Dantes answers the infernal question . . .

- What happens to USAFI credits?
- Where can I get credit by examination?

We all heard it. US Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) has closed its doors. But who's going to pick up the pieces? DANTES.

The Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support (DANTES) has as its primary function credit by examination programs for military personnel throughout the services. Preparing and distributing catalogs of available courses for voluntary independent study available to servicemen and women is one of the prime purposes of DANTES. This catalog should be available for distribution about May 1, 1975.

DANTES will be centrally administered by the Navy (at Pensacola, Florida) as executive agent for the Department of Defense.

DANTES will offer the following:

- Testing programs to include college-level examinations, Department of Defense standardized tests and the general education development (GED) high school equivalency tests.
- A guide to self-study will be compiled to assist education officers and military students in selecting programs best suited to student's needs.
- High school completion will be recognized through certification by a state education department in the form of a diploma or appropriate certificate. The Department of Defense will no longer issue high school equivalency certificates.
- Individuals still take GED through local high schools or public testing centers, but will have to apply to their State Board of Education or the last high school they attended for their High School equivalency diploma.
- Overseas base education officers will continue to administer GED tests.



Old Days – When a Fag was a Cigarette and a Drag was a Puff

Hey man, get off my butt.

I've been smoking cigarettes, cigars and sucking pipes since the days that the only thing the Surgeon General was interested in was medicine.

As a matter of fact, it was considered patriotic to smoke then. Every photo, every movie news clip (TV wasn't around yet) showed 'our boys', smiling through mud-caked faces with a cigarette poking out of their mouths right after returning from a successful patrol against the Germans.

Even the cigarette ads were patriotic. "Lucky Strike Green has gone to war!" screamed one commercial. Green also happened to be a favorite color for new, uninitiated smokers.

No matter what age a kid was, he was a 'sissy' unless he proved his manhood by dragging for America. The chauvinistic attitude of the day saved women from the weed. 'Baby' hadn't even come part of the way yet.

Meanwhile, young patriots were proving their love of country by lighting up Old Golds, puffing on a Chesterfield and calling for Philip Morris.

Like thousands of others, I remember charging into the tobacco kingdom. The impetus was the kid across the street. "You ain't smoked yet." It wasn't even a question—he knew.

"Whaddya mean, of course I have."

"Shoo-ut (we watched our language), lemmee see you try."

"I have to go eat supper now."

"Yah, yah. You're just afraid to try. You're a sissy."

That was it. That word could jerk you into puberty faster than Father Time. The place and time was set. It was on for 'after supper' and 'under the porch.'

We both showed up—as did 14 other neighborhood kids. Cramped into a musty, spider-filled cubicle, they prepared to witness an act which nearly compared with the loss of virginity in a later period of life.

Three attempts to strike a match and three broken matchsticks merely delayed the rite. With a puff of smoke and a blast of sulphur, the next match lit.

"Here it is," offered the kid-across-the-street, dragging out a moldy Chesterfield he had most likely filched from his father's pack. It was bent, but not broken. I know, I looked. You didn't have to smoke a busted butt.

Under the telescopic vision of the doubting audience ("You gotta inhale, you know, or it don't count"), the first drag exploded deep in the chest. The first cough in a lifetime kicked the smoke back out. The second drag urged beads of cold sweat to break out on your forehead. By the fourth drag, your skin began to resemble a St Patrick's Day necktie and then it was all over.

A sudden dash to a remote corner of the yard and the smoke left your lungs along with the last nine meals.

That's how it started for thousands of patriotic Americans. True blue—and green.

Over the years, nobody really complained. Nobody told you to sit in a special section of the ball park, theater (if you could smoke there) or bus. Ads for smoking products bombarded the consumer from radio, TV, train, bus and billboard.

It impressed your buddies, your kid brother and dates if you smoked. It was only in the latter case that you worried about the 'unhooked' generation.

Suddenly a figure appeared on TV telling smokers they'd be better off cutting their cigarettes in half; or that it would be preferable to chew on a carton of gum rather than puff a weed. Without warning, the Marlboro man couldn't outdraw the Surgeon General in the race for publicity.

But it's a bit too late now. It just happens that I'm hooked. And despite the claims of the ads and family admonitions, I just happen to be a better guy to live with when my head's in a cloud.

So, do me a favor—fight forest fires, ecology, famine and flood. But get off my butt, my ash isn't long enough.

by Marv Sibulkin
reprinted from the *Tropic Lighting News*



"Mike Callahan and the Huachuca winners"

Now That's Support

When the Fort McPherson SIGSEC Detachment, Security Region I, says it supports HQ, FORSCOM, it means it!

Specialist Four Rhonda Schlabach from the Fort McPherson Det was selected from a number of entrants to assist in the FORSCOM exhibit at the recently conducted AUSA Convention in Washington, D.C.

Her work earned her a letter of appreciation from the new Vice Chief of Staff, Army, General Walter T. Kerwin, Jr.

SP4 Schlabach is one of five 05G WAC personnel assigned to the Fort McPherson Security Detachment.

ASA Eagle Eyes Shine at Misawa

Three individuals at USASAFS Misawa have proven that the ASA eagle has sharp eyes as well as sharp ears.

SP5s Garry Eichorn, Ron Inman, and Jim Gavin, all members of the Misawa Air Base Sportsman's Club, garnered many individual prizes for skeet and trap shooting in this year's club competitions.

Eichorn, who is the Army member of the club's skeet and

trap team, helped spur the club team to second place finishes in both skeet and trap in the Misawa City tournament, a competition involving teams from surrounding areas in Northern Japan.

No Hard Blows to the Head Here

Operations Company, Support Battalion, ASA, Fort Devens has both brains and brawn! The men from OPS Co. recently captured both the Fort Devens Flag Football Championship and the Post Tournament of Knowledge competition.

OPS Co. beat a tough team from Second Battalion, 10th Special Forces Group, 19-7 to reach the finals. Their competition in the championships was from TC&S, who advanced by downing Support Battalion, 10th SFG by 32-20.

The OPS team, which has not lost a game in two seasons, repeated as Post Champions by defeating TC&S 18-6.

In the smarts department,

OPS Company compiled the highest point total in the Post Tournament of Knowledge competition. They outscored Alpha Company by five points in the ASA-only event.

A Clean Sweep

The flag football team of HHC, ASA, Fort Huachuca won everything in sight this season.

After downing MEDDAC 25-7 to take the 1974 post championship, Mike Callahan and his men travelled to Davis-Monthan Air Force Base for the Arizona Interservice League Annual Tournament. Once there, the team continued to give Coach Callahan heart palpitations by trailing in three of the four games they won to take the tournament.

The championship game was decided in the last minute and thirty seconds by a Long to South scoring pass. Final score: HHC-8, Marine Air Station-6.

The ASA victory ended Fort Huachuca's drought; the post last won that tournament in 1968.

SP4 Rhonda Schlabach assisting magician SP5 Tom Newby.





John Jones prepares to throw as Jackie Taylor reaches him for a loss.

Post Champs

As football widows all over the nation sigh with relief as Super Bowl IX marks the official end to the annual madness, members of the 375th ASA Co, (303d Bn) look back on their own version of the frenzy with pride.

The 375th came out on top of the annual struggle for the Ft Hood Flag Football Championship. In an effort that started in October, the 375th bulldozed its way into the championship playoffs.

Led by Chief Warrant Officer James Foster, the 375th compiled a perfect record during regular season play and maintained its record through the Non-Divisional playoffs to earn a spot in the post championship.

With the stage set for the big one, both teams practiced harder than ever. The first time they met in the playoffs, HHC came out on top 46 to 6, but because this was a double elimination tournament, the chance remained that HHC would face the 375th again.

HHC, led by SP4 James Jones, maintained a perfect record during the playoffs. It soon became clear that it was the team to beat for the championship.

Meanwhile the 375th romped through the teams in the "losers bracket" to earn the right to



Ever so close—Marlon Springer of HHC Co just misses a pass from Jones while John Wesley of the 375th watches.



Plenty of time . . . James Foster has time to pick a receiver.

challenge the men of HHC for the title of Post Champions.

The fateful day dawned clear and warm, a lovely day for football (that is if you weren't superstitious, for it was Friday the 13th.)

This was to be a historic battle, for never before had two teams from the same battalion played each other for the title.

Due to the double elimination rule, the 375th had to win twice to claim the crown. In the first game, a high scoring affair, the 375th won 34 to 28. With that "must" game out of the way, the stage was set for the final tilt for the crown.

In the title game, the key word was defense. Neal Lumpkins and Jackie Taylor of the 375th controlled the offensive game of HHC. Taylor seemed to be a permanent fixture in the HHC backfield in the opening moments. Twice he reached quarterback James Jones for losses.

As the time on the scoreboard clock ticked down to halftime, both teams found it difficult to move the ball with any authority as interceptions plagued both quarterbacks. But just before the half, the 375th mounted a drive that resulted in a TD pass from Foster to Chance. On the conversion attempt Foster found Art Swinton open for two more points to make it 8 to 0.

HHC remained scoreless through the third period when Jones connected on a seven yard pass to Marlon Springer. With the two point conversion, the score stood at 20 to 8.

On its next possession, the 375th made what was to prove the deciding score. The HHC men did score again, but were unable to close the gulf between them and the 375th. The final score read 28 to 10 with the 375th as post champs.

by Pete Curtice
photos by John DeVarennes

Does MOS Reclassification Lead to Promotion?

A July 1974 DA message to the field discussed MOS reclassification as an avenue to promotion to E-5. Since then, few ASA personnel have tried this path. Why?

Most jobs in the Army Security Agency involve hard earned skills—long schools and extensive OJT before proficiency is gained. Those who try to transfer from one Agency MOS to another for promotion purposes are asking for more school training and more OJT time. Because of this time and expense factor, approval for MOS reclassification is commonly limited to those who are already qualified for their proposed MOS.

But even more basic to an ASA person is the strength of his present MOS. If there is a current shortage in his field, then the chances of a change are diminished.

This brings up supposed contradictions. If someone is in a shortage ASA MOS, then won't the promotion score be lower? Further, if someone is in an overstrength MOS, then won't his chances of a MOS reclassification be good? Both questions are answered by 'not necessarily!'

The strength determination of a MOS as it affects both promotions and MOS reclassifications often lags behind the actual strength of that MOS. In other words, DA may determine an Agency MOS to be overstrength, thus increasing the promotion point score and increasing chances for reclassification, when in fact there is a

shortage of personnel in that MOS. The time factor between strength reports and MOS strength determinations by DA accounts for these seeming contradictions.

Promotion through MOS reclassification is not easy for the E-4 ASA individual. There are distinct situations unique to the Army Security Agency that lessen one's chances. These situations do not, however, rule out the opportunity.

The best way to determine your chances for MOS reclassification, in short, is to apply through ASA channels. Further action will be handled by ASA personnel.

Dialogue cont'd

"Our last class was interesting, but it had nothing to do with race relations. It was more of a Sing Along With Mitch Religion course."

SP5

They are improving...

"Up until the last Race Relations class that I attended, I felt they were definitely a waste of time simply because I felt the classes lacked sound leadership and that few of the participants, if any, actually linked the programs that we were engaged in with the actual subject matter at hand—Race Relations. The best example I can think of is when the various groups were playing a game called Star Power. I felt that very few actually identified race relations with anything that occurred during that episode. In my opinion, the moderator was somewhat inarticulate when it came to bringing out any of the correlative points.

"Then, during the last RR class, we had the privilege of meeting Eddie Bonnemere, who changed my basic opinion of the RR classes to a favorable one. I felt that he had a knack

for getting people to loosen-up and be themselves and the fact that he is a member of a minority group himself helps to get his message across. "In short, I guess I will have to judge each RR class on its own merits."

SP5

"Race relations in the Army has improved despite the Army's Program of Race Relations. Each class I have attended, except for the most recent at AHS, has done nothing to improve my personal feelings or knowledge about the different races of the world. The classes have been at times very heated arguments between races and the instructors did nothing to solve the problem or even try to improve the situation.

"The classes in the past have left me disappointed in the Army's education program and equal opportunity employment in the Army. I don't think the classes are of any benefit to anyone in the Army the way they are currently being conducted. If they do anything, the classes make more problems than they solve."

SSG

Science & Medicine

What Noise?

Noise-induced hearing loss is recognized as a very real problem today and is as serious as any other pollution problem we suffer. The danger of hearing loss is that it comes slowly, is painless and most people are unaware of any damage until it's too late.

Noise can also cause marked stress on people. Those exposed to loud noise may become tense, nervous, experience a rise in blood pressure and an increased heart rate. Noise victims also tend to perspire more. And changes in blood chemistry have occasionally been noted.

Studies also show that in noisy factories worker productivity decreases as noise level increases. Workers tend to make more mistakes and seem to be more prone to on-the-job accidents. This all translates into possible decreased combat

effectiveness of the individual soldier.

Department of the Army standards require that any work area which has a measurable noise level above 85 dB must be designated as a hearing caution area. Everyone working in that area must wear ear protection.

In addition to issuing ear plugs or ear muffs, the Army has constructed shields around high noise areas or installed other noise abatement devices. Warning signs clearly mark such areas.

Fort Bragg

The 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N.C., has many inherent noise hazards such as high performance aircraft areas and weapons firing ranges. Local officials see to it that all 82d soldiers use their ear plugs in these areas.

Fort Lee

Similar measures in effect at Fort Lee, Va., help to prevent noise-induced hearing loss. A local Noise and Hearing Conservation Program has been established. SSG Robert A. Vallee, of Fort Lee's Health and Environment Activity says that "there are numerous noise hazards at Fort Lee and people need to be aware of the noise

and Hearing Conservation Programs at all times."

Fort Dix

At Fort Dix, N.J., 43 areas have been identified. New employees receive a thorough hearing examination and everyone is tested annually to determine if the high noise levels are damaging their hearing. When people leave the government service, they are given a final test.

An Army technical bulletin entitled "Noise and Conservation of Hearing" (TB MED 251) points out that, while hearing loss due to prolonged work around high noise areas is a compensable injury, it has been established that such a disability is preventable.

Since the Army began its Noise and Hearing Conservation Program in 1968, most hearing loss now incurred is generally attributed to individual soldier negligence. By carelessness or forgetfulness, or by choosing not to wear ear protection devices, a soldier may suffer irreparable loss.

He may find it difficult—if not impossible—to convince the Veterans' Administration that he deserves medical compensation benefits. His claims could fall upon "deaf ears." (ANF)

Civil Servants Dedicated, Efficient

President Gerald R Ford has directed Federal departments and agencies to see to it that the merit principles contained in the Civil Service Act and personnel laws and regulations are fully and effectively carried out.

"Appointments and promotions in the career service must not be made on the basis of either politics, race, creed, or sex," said Mr Ford.

"Whatever else, recent experience has proven one thing about the Federal Government—it can continue to function and move ahead even under the most difficult circumstances. This is due chiefly to more than two million career civil servants who, day-in and day-out, give of them-

selves in a thoroughly dedicated and efficient manner to assure this continuity."

"These men and women act in the best traditions of the career civil service which has demanded from them for more than 90 years the highest degree of professionalism and competence. In return, it has assured them of a competitive system free from political considerations either in their appointments or in their promotions."

"I have informed the chairman of the US Civil Service Commission of my determination to keep the Federal career service just that—a career service in which men and women can be accepted in the first place on their ability and promoted on their merit."

'Energy Savers' Cost Dollars

Every electrical appliance in your home has a wattage rate. This wattage rating, often found on the back or bottom of your appliance, determines how much energy it uses at any one moment. But a low-wattage appliance that is never turned off, will surprisingly use more total energy each year than a high wattage unit used occasionally.

The chart below shows the average home owner the medium usage of the most common electrical appliances found in most homes. The dollars these energy savers cost per year is based on the national average electric rate of 2.51 cents

per kilowatt hour as given by the Federal Power Commission.

You can calculate your own usage and the cost as follows: Find the wattage of your appliance on the serial plate. Multiply this number by the estimated hours you use it each year. Then multiply this number by your electric rate. Electric rate can usually be found on your monthly utilities bill, but an electric company service representative can also tell you your local amount. That number is given in cents per kilowatt hour (1000 watts used for one hour). Divide the final figure by 1000.

Item	Average Wattage	Average Hours Per Year	Est. Kw-hr. Used Per Year	Cost Per Year (at 2.3¢)
Food Preparation				
Blender	386	39	15	\$.38
Broiler	1,436	70	100	2.51
Carving knife	92	87	8	.20
Coffee maker	894	119	106	2.66
Deep fryer	1,448	57	83	2.08
Dishwasher	1,201	302	363	9.11
Egg cooker	516	27	14	.35
Frypan	1,196	155	186	4.67
Hot plate	1,257	72	90	2.26
Mixer	127	102	13	.33
Oven, microwave	1,450	131	190	4.77
Range with oven	12,200	96	1,175	29.49
Range with self-cleaning oven	12,200	96	1,175	29.49
Roaster	1,333	154	205	5.15
Sandwich grill	1,161	28	33	.83
Toaster	1,146	34	39	.98
Trash compactor	1,380	24	36	.90
Waffle iron	1,116	20	22	.55
Waste disposer	445	67	30	.75
Food Preservation				
Freezer (15 cu. ft.)	341	3,504	1,195	\$29.99
Freezer (frostless, 15 cu. ft.)	440	4,002	1,761	44.20
Refrigerator (12 cu. ft.)	241	3,021	728	18.27
Refrigerator (frostless, 12 cu. ft.)	321	3,791	1,217	30.55
Refrigerator/freezer (14 cu. ft.)	326	3,488	1,137	28.54
Refrigerator/freezer (frostless, 14 cu. ft.)	615	2,974	1,829	45.91
Laundry				
Clothes dryer	4,856	205	993	24.92
Iron (hand)	1,008	143	144	3.61
Washing machine (automatic)	512	201	103	2.59
Washing machine nonautomatic)	286	266	76	1.91

Item	Average Wattage	Average Hours Per Year	Est. Kw-hr. Used Per Year	Cost Per Year (at 2.3¢)
Water heater				
Water heater	2,475	1,705	4,219	105.90
Water heater (quick recovery)	4,474	1,075	4,811	120.76
Comfort Conditioning				
Air cleaner	50	4,320	216	\$5.42
Air conditioner (room)	860	1,000	360	21.59
Blanket	117	831	147	3.69
Dehumidifier	257	1,467	377	9.46
Fan (attic)	370	786	291	7.30
Fan (circulating)	88	489	43	1.08
Fan (rollaway)	171	807	136	3.41
Fan (window)	200	850	170	4.27
Heater (portable)	1,322	133	176	4.42
Heating pad	65	154	10	.25
Humidifier	177	921	163	4.09
Health & Beauty				
Hair dryer	750	51	33	.95
Heat lamp (infrared)	250	52	13	.33
Shaver	14	129	1.8	.05
Sun lamp	279	57	16	.40
Toothbrush	7	71	0.5	.01
Vibrator	40	50	2	.05
Home Entertainment				
Radio	71	1,211	86	\$2.16
Radio/record player	109	1,000	109	2.74
B/W TV (tube)	160	2,188	350	8.79
B/W TV (solid state)	55	2,182	120	3.01
Color TV (tube)	300	2,200	660	16.57
Color TV (solid state)	200	2,200	440	11.04
Housewares				
Clock	2	8,760	17	\$.43
Floor polisher	305	49	15	.38
Sewing machine	75	147	11	.28
Vacuum cleaner	630	73	46	1.15

*Actual "on" time will be slightly less than switch "on" time.

Ignoring Problems Won't Make Them Seem Less Important

There are those who believe that the race relations program has peaked because we have sat through RAP sessions and heard all there is to hear about minorities.

It is important to note here that minorities do not know all there is to know about themselves—therefore it's impractical to believe that we know enough about race relations to leave it alone at this point.

There are those of us who believe that we should be discussing Human Relations because that's what it's all about. But the real reason for wanting to change from Race Relations to Human Relations is that Human Relations makes it more comfortable for us to discuss and we can escape from the real issue—gut feeling of racial awareness.

If you are not sensitive to the different ways "racism" and "racist" are used, you may not be able to understand nor help to resolve some of the heated conflicts which occur.

Consider, for example, a Black calling a White a racist and meaning that the White belongs to and participates in organizations which discriminate against Blacks.

But the White isn't aware of the meaning; instead he hears the Black insulting him unfairly. He is likely to argue that he is not a "racist" by which he means he doesn't go around making insulting remarks about Blacks nor does he try to preclude Blacks from joining his social club.

The Black, however, tends to hear him denying that he belongs to institutions which are

institutionally racist. They may think they are arguing about the same thing, but they are actually far apart.

Differences in life-style, age, education, can surely present barriers to communication between people. These differences present problems for families who have lived together for years. Therefore they must present problems for people of different races. Today it is still difficult for Blacks and Whites to communicate, and they often go their separate ways after duty hours are over.

Do not believe those who say that talking about race and racial problems stirs things up and cause problems to exist which did not exist before. It is ignoring such problems and remaining apparently blind and indifferent to their real existence which really stirs up trouble and increases tensions. Almost never will you make matters worse by a sincere effort to get issues out in the open and squarely address them.

If the race relations educational program has peaked and don't think it has, it's because there are majority and minority members who initially felt that the program was doomed to failure. Are you one of these?

Admittedly race relations is a controversial and confusing area to deal with, but at the same time it is an area of extreme importance in the pursuit of dignity of mankind.

LTC Thomas M Davis
reprinted from *The Voice*

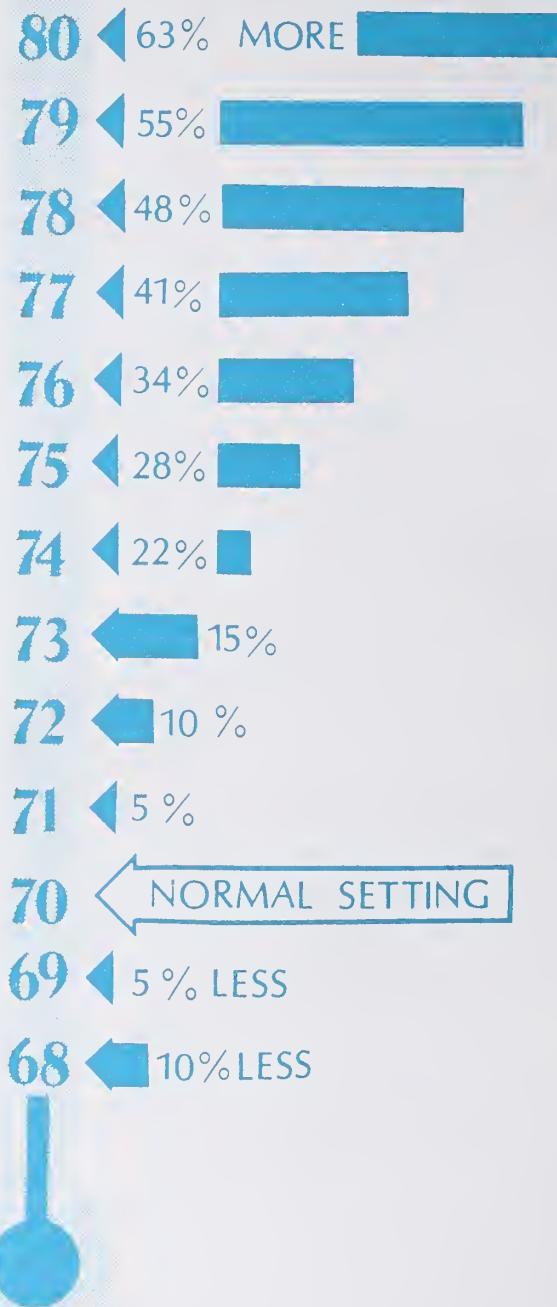
Ideas and Opinions

"The exchange of ideas is the very motor of the democratic process"

Alan Barth



Heating & Health



The relationship of temperature to cost of heat is dramatically pointed out on this scale. The percentages of cost are listed for each degree of heat above and below the NORMAL SETTING.

Adjusting the thermostat in your home and office downward not only assures better health, it also will mean fuel conservation resulting in a financial savings. A mere two degree increase or decrease from the usual 70 degree setting will affect the operating cost of the system by 10 percent.

Mental activities slow down at 85 degrees and an individual has slow responses and makes er-

rors, according to a military doctor. At 75 degrees, which is not considered too warm by many, an individual begins to show physical fatigue. On the other end of the temperature gauge, a person tends to show physical stiffness in the extremities when the thermometer drops to 50 degrees.

Set your thermostat at 68 degrees for health and conservation.